NON-ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA .- This steamer was telegraphed off Boston harbor, a few minutes before the Long Island train left. We shall rean extra immediately after.

Anniversaries Yesterday.

The Abolitionists gave themselves full play yester-day, and their antics made up the chief feature of the day's proceedings. We give interesting sketches of their meetings, both in the forenoon and evening, which will be read with interest by all classes o readers.

In agreeable contrast, however, to the melancholy exhibition of human extravagance and weakness afforded by the Abolitionists, we have the pleasing celebration of the Subbath School Society. This is one of the few associations whose anniversaries are celebrated about these days, which really deserves the sympathy, admiration and love of all intelligent friends of virtue and religion. The Sabbath Schools of America are among its noblest and most valuable institutions. Like the gentle dews of heaven, their genial influence descends in peace and silence all over the land, and almost imperceptibly its blessed results are scattered far and wide. In this city immense numbers of poor, miserable, neglected little out or.sts are collected together, instructed and clothed by the munificent, but simple instrumentality of the Sunday School. Devoted women, whose hearts have in deed been warmed by the charity that cometh down from heaven, are the chief laborers in this great field of Christian exertion, and in their own quiet, unostentatious way, they are, Sabbath after Sabbath. effecting an amount of practical good which cannot be calculated. They are, in truth, doing more than the pulpit itself to advance the cause of true religion and the best interests of the human race. Very often, whilst sectarian bigotry or a cold and profitless dogmatic theology is thundering from the pulpit of the church, the humble Sabbath School teacher in the basement blow is to be found redeeming the sanotuary from the indignant rebuke of heaven, by doing its work; and we therefore record with the greatest satisfaction, the continued and growing prosperity of the Sunday School Society, and most heartily bid it God-speed in its pure and elevated

career.

The abolition fanatics are, it will be seen, more noisy, virulent, vindictive and unreasonable than ever. Nothing appears likely to satisfy them but a dissolution of the Union. To effect that they bend all their energies. And nothing discovers more intelligibly the hypocrisy and hollowheartedness of these men, than the ruthless violence with which they assail the integrity of the Union. Justice-truth-peace-their country-all are as nothing in the eyes of these fanatics, when compared with their own selfish and designing movements .-Look at the intemperance, the violence, the blasphe mies-the ruthless denunciations of all that is dear to the christian or the patriot, which characterize these abolition meetings, and then judge of the claims of these men to the name of philanthropists. The poison thus seems to carry with it the antidote All men of sobriety and intelligence turn aside in utter disgust at these exhibitions of raving fanati-

The meeting of the "National Reformers," a report of which we also give in this day's paper, presents many interesting points. It will be seen that anti-rentism entered largely into the proceedings .-That spirit of rebellion against the law, had, indeed, a good right to be represented in the assembly o the new reformers, for by them it has been most affectionately sustained. The first steps in the reform of society, according to these philosophers, should be the distribution of the public lands to all who are without land-as soon as possible an abolition of all rents-a general repudiation of all leases and title deeds—a perfect restoration, so far as respects individual rights to land or water, of that primitive

social organization which prevailed when— "Wild in woods the noble savage ran." It is, however, curious to remark, by what a mise-rable faction, after all, these ultraisms—abolition and "national reform"—are supported. A few thousands are all they can muster-men, women, children and cattle. They do not so much as raise a ripple on the great tide of practical sense and sound intelligence, which year after year sweeps over the The crowd, as it rushes on, pauses occasionally to be amused by the capers and vagaries of ceases to be conducted with common sense and sagacity. The great work of civilization and social progress really suffers no more from these interruptions, than does the business of a mighty city from the noisy conflicts of Punch and Judy.

MANAGERS HALE AND HAMBLIN AGAIN. - Mananager Hale is out upon Manager Hamblin in another very fierce article in yesterday's Journal of Commerce. Even in the very midst of his annual harvest, and when his "corn and wine most abound." the soul of David cannot find a moment's repose in consequence of his pestilent rival, who has now squatted so resolutely at the very next door to the Tabernacle. Manager Hale avows that if some stop be not immediately put to the proceedings of Manager Hamblin, Broadway will be irretrievably ruined

The truth is, that prous David, in arguing the case fairly let the cat out of the bag. He has long possessed the monopoly of showman in Broadway .-All sorts of shows—holy and profane—Dandy Jim of Caroline and the Christian Parson Cheever— Professor Colton and his gas, and Mar Johannan and his beard-have been exhibited at the Tabernacle, and now that Manager Hamblin comes and sits down cheek-by-jowl at the side of David, for the purpose of erecting another Tabernacle, the conscience of the latter is at once pricked with a terrible sense of the woe that is coming upon Broadway and all the region roundabout. Hence his vehement denunciation of poor Manager Hamblin, which he very charitably winds up with the consolatory words of the servitor of the Jew to the gentle Jessica-"Therefore be of good cheer; for, truly, I think vou are damn'd.

Why does not Manager Hamblin at once come ou with a rejoinder ? We wish to see this matter fairly discussed between these eminent showmen. All men, the righteous and the wicked, the loafer and the godly-disposed, would take great interest in the controversy. Besides, it would, we are sure, help Manager Hamblin's project, by making it still more notorious and talked about. Come out then in reply, Mr. Manager Hamblin, and meanwhile, what think you of pledging the real estate on which the theatre is to be built as security to those who subscribe

PITTSBURGH SUFFERERS.—We are requested to state, that subscriptions for the Pittsburgh sufferers will be received by the Mayor, or any of the committee during this week; and that the committee will meet at the Mayer's office on Saturday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, for a final adjustment in the premises

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS .- We had prepared pret ty full reports of the proceedings of the sixth anniversary meeting of the Foreign Evangelical Society, at the (Dr. Hutton's) Dutch church in Washington Square, last evening; also the second day's proceedings of the National Reform Association; but owing to the press of other matter, we have been obliged to omit them on the present occasion.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY -A report of the proceedings of the Historical Society last evening is crowded out till to-morrow. The business was not particularly interesting, however, the great debate on the name of the country having been postponed.

fry Mr. Dumbolton has at length succeeded in obtaining possession from Palmo, of the Opera House, and will this evening open it with the Ethiopean Se-

Vithin the last month or two, we have observed gratifying indications of an improvement in the style and character of our current periodical literature. Some new minds, of more than ordinary intelli-gence and strength, have, it would appear, introducd themselves into this department of literary labor, and some prospect is afforded of the ultimate redemption of the magazines from the accumulated load of folly, stupidity, ignorance and pretension, under which they have been crawling to oblivion. We allude, in these remarks, particularly to the last number of the American Review, the recently created magazine organ of the whig party in this section of the land. It contains an article entitled the "Mystery of Iniquity," commencing a history of what are designated the "election frauds," by which Mr. Clay was defeated, the country ruined, and the hopes of liberty and the human race eternally blasted, in the last election—that evinces a degree of in-genuity, eloquence and force for which we have long looked in vain in the lucubrations of any of our magazine-writers and reviewers. The impress of a vigorous intellect, an experienced observation, and a practised pen, is very manifest throughou this able and striking article; and we have great pleasure in welcoming the writer to the wide field of exertion in which he has already acquitted himself so well. The reviewer affects to have discovered in that

fraternity of vice and crime which constitutes such an interesting and important portion of society, in all our large cities, the subtle and controlling agency by which locofocoism is enabled to sway the destiny of the republic. He regards the whole community of dishonesty, roguery and crimo—from the elegantly dressed gambler, who lives at the fashionable hotel and drives the fastest pair on the "Avenue," to the skulking vagabond at the "Tombs"-as united in one common bond of sympathy, principle and purpose, and that in party politics their action is unanimous and in favor of locofocoism. The writer in the American Review thus enumerates the potential agencies to which, according to his reasoning, Mr. Polk owes his election and the democratic party its possession of a controlling influence in the government of the nation :- "Gain blers," "gambling house keepers," "writers and publishers of obscene and licencious books and papers," "sham brokers," "Tombs Lawyers," 'straw bail men," "skinners," "touchers," " profes sional perjurers," "police decoy ducks and stool pi-"receivers of stolen goods," "sharpers," "imposters," "prize fighters," "mock auctioneers," "watch stuffers," "pocket book droppers," "brothel-owners and bullies," cock-fighters," "dog stealers," 'street beggars," and so on through innumerable grades and inventions of roguery, down to "counterfeiters," "pickpockets," "incendiaries," "highway robbers," and "burglars." We are not at all disposed to question the accuracy of the reviewer's premises or the justice of his conclusions. On the contrary, we believe there is a great deal of truth in his disclosures. His case is made out with a great deal of plausibility, and he has succeeded in presenting, on the whole, a tolerably accurate view of one portion of the organization of the locofoco party.

But the reviewer does not tell the whole truth. He

does not present with fairness and candor, all the data which that investigation, to which he has invi-ted us, affords of the hidden mysteries of political or-ganization, political action and political triumph. He has confined himself entirely to Barclay street and Park Row-he has overlooked in his enumeration of the agencies of party politics, the "ekinners," and "decoy ducks," and "stool-pigeons," and "touchers," and "gamblers," of Wall street. The retail dealers in "iniquity"—the small rogues and paltry blackguards that prey upon society, have been hunted out and exposed by the reviewer with creditable industry and skill. But the great, portly, bloated, wholesale-dealers in corruption, fraud, and crime are not so much as named. Now, every man who understands anything of the philosophy of politics, knows full well that the gamblers of Wall street—the bankers, speculators, brokers, stock-jobbers—the robbers of the widow and the orphan-play a vastly more influential part in the dark game of politics, than the hordes of desperate outlaws who make open war upon society. If the reviewer had included that important class of men, who drive a wholesale traffic in "iniquity," in his view of the social and political organizations of this country, he would have made his picture complete. With this addition to his catalogue of "the lords of the land," "the controllers of the government,"—the "arbiters of the com-monwealth's destiny," the list of political gamblers these fanatics, knaves or fools, as the case may be, but the great social movement never for a moment bler and the locofoco "gambler"—the whig "skinner," and the locofoco "skinner"—the whig "vilare, to be sure, different in some respects. The Barclay street gambler "keeps fine horses, famous for speed and performances on the avenue," and gives champaign suppers at the oyster saloons; the Wall street gambler drives about in an easy carriage, and gives magnificent parties in Waverly Place; the one plunders his victim by tens and fifties, the other plunders him by thousands and by tens of thousands; the one is a blackleg, the other is a worthy, pious, moral, respectable christian gentleman.

By all means, let the reviewer next give us an ar ticle illustrative of the stupendous fraud, corruption, and crime which the Wall street gamblers, skinners and touchers have perpetrated. When he does that, he will have given us a very complete and instruc as he now does, on "pecuniary considerations," has tive exposition of the "Mystery of Iniquity"-both locofoco and whig.

GRAND LITERARY FETE AT NEWARE.-A grand literary and historical fête takes place at Newark, today, before the Historical Society of that ilk,-Charles King, one of the newspaper literati, of Wall street, is the orator on the occasion, and it is expected that Newark will feel some inches bigger than ever she did since the era of Noah's flood, or the formation of the coal beds. Mr. King has talent, genius, some wit, a little scholarship, plenty of modesty mixed with salt and confidence, and eloquence in abundance.

We shall send our immortal corps of reporters to Newark to give the whole proceedings, if wind and weather permit.

The Annual Meeting of the Eastern New York Anti-Slavery Society, (Liberty Party,) is announced to be held at 12 o'clock, this day, at the Apollo Saloon, Broadway ; and the business meeting at 3 o'clock, when several eloquent speakers are expected to attend.

DIRECTORY OFFICE, 156 Broadway,
May 5th, 1845.

James Gordon Bennerr, Esq.:—
Wall street having been recently re-numbered by order of the Corporation, the following list, which shows the old and new numbers, as obtained by one of the Collectors employed in this office, is placed at your disposal, by,

Respectfully,

of the Collectors employed in this office, is placed at your disposal, by,

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DOGGETT, Jr.

Old No. 2 is 2—*2 is 4—3 is 5—3 is 7—4 is 9—*4 is 11—
5 is 13—6 and 6; are 13—7 is 17—8 is 18—9 is 19—11 is 21—12 is 23—13 is 27—14 is 29—15 is 30 and 32—16 is 31—17 is 33—18 is 33—18 is 36—20 is 37—*20 is 39—21 is 38—22 is 41—*22 is 43—23 is 40—24 is 45—36 is 42—26 is 47—27 is 44—28 is 49—30 is 51—*730 is 53—34 and 36 are 50—38 and 40 is 61—60 is 69—51 is 69—58 is 50—50 is 71—60 is 72—61 is 73—*61 is 76—52 is 74—63 is 77—63 is 77—60 is 72—61 is 73—*61 is 76—52 is 74—63 is 77—63 is 77—64 is 72—61 is 73—*61 is 70—73 is 95—74 is 96—75 is 97—76 is 98—77 is 09—78 is 100—79 is 101—80 is 104—81 is 103—83 is 105 and 107—84 is 106—85 is 109—86 is 108—87 is 111—88 is 110—91 is 113—90 is 112—91 is 113—92 is 114—93 is 117—96 is 516—59 is 118—100 is 120. results 39—30 is 50—30 is 53—36 is 61—50 is 62—30 is 64—35 is 65—36 is 68—37 is 69—35 is 69—35 is 69—35 is 69—35 is 69—35 is 69—36 is 70—60 is 10—70 is 20—70 is 10—60 is 100—80 is 100—60 is 100 is 20.

Titians Venus will, at the solicitation of numerous gentlemen, be on view at the Gallery, 449 Broadway, this day, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M., for ladies exclusively.

Mexico.—The steam schooner Augusta, Gillett, master, arrived in our port last evening from Metamoras. We have not been able to obtain any papers by this arrival, which, however, we have been told, contained nothing of importance.

We have been verbally informed that 300 troops had been despitched to the Brassos, and 200 at the mouth of the river.—New Orleans Bee, April 58.

Lasr.-Our amiable and sharp-nosed contemporary of the Native American newspaper, Philadelphia has let the cat out of the bag, by giving the following

has let the cat out of the bag, by giving the following batch of rare state secrets:—

The N. V. Herald is bepraising Mr. Polk and his organs—(we speak editorially not phrenologically.) This is a part of its old policy. That print ridiculed Gen. Harrison until he was elected, and then hurrahed for him at a rate that would have split any throat but a brazen one. It then took up Mr. Tyler—but John Jones intervened there; hence Bennett's unmerciful treatment of that amiable functionary. He then praised Clay, until the effect of the foreign voto was developed; and now he has laid hold of Mr. Polk with the vigor of a bull-terrier at a porker's car. His success here will depend upon the length of the organ he has taken hold of. All this is we believe pretty neather and he can be the state of the core of the pretty parks of the core of the state of the core of the core of the core of the state of the core of the state of the core of t All this is, we believe, pretty nearly correct, except the "ridiculing" of General Harrison "until he was elected." We only "ridiculed" the nomination of a respectable, but old, feeble hero, who

frequent and enthusiastic plandits. The career of this truly great singer afford a striking illustration of the state of musical taste in the interior of the country and in the greaterlies. He was decidedly successful, in all the smaller localities resping both honor and money, because there the innate love or natural taste for music is not very tarnitized by that striking in the properties of simple and natural qualities, divested of all merctrics of simple and natural qualities, divested of all merctrics of simple and natural qualities, divested of all merctrics of simple and natural qualities, divested of all merctrics of the properties of simple and natural qualities, divested of all merctrics of the properties of the of the state of musical taste in the interior of the country and in the great cities. He was decidedly suc-

was filled by the members of the Philharmonic Society-all the professional talent of the city, a great number of personal friends and admirers of his rare talents, and not a few of his fair pupils. Mr. Ensign played a most impressive introduction on the sign played a most impressive introduction on the organ, after which the Rev. Mr. Thompson read two psalms, which were followed by a dirge composed for a similar occasion by Mr. Alpers, and published in the Beethoven collection of sacred music. During the performance of this dirge by the choir of the Tabermacle, a beautiful wreath of flowers was placed on the coffin by two ladies, his former pupils, we believe. After a fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the morcia functor from Beethoven's Sinfonia croica, was performed by the Philharmonic Society under the direction of Mr. Hill. The body was then carried out of the church, and the procession proceeded to the cemetry, corner of Houston and Christie street, where it was followed by a great number of mourners, amongst whom twelve young and Christie street, where it was followed by a great number of mourners, amongst whom twelve young ladies were observed. The Rev. Mr. Thompson of-fered there a short but solemn prayer. After which, four German gentlemen performed a choral on four

rombones.

Mr. Alpers was born in the neighborhood of Ham-Mr. Alpers was born in the neighborhood of Hamburgh, Germany, but came very early to this city, where he stood at the head of the profession. Although a fine pianist and organist, he was more distinguished through his sound theoretical knowledge, and a rare talent for instruction. He, moreover, was one of the main props of the Philharmonic Society, who will miss in him an able leader, whose loss will not so easily be made up. He was twenty-nine years of age.

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES.—We have been credibly nformed that Collector Van Ness has determined that he will appoint no man to office who has been found lounging about the Custom Heuse or its vicinity-and it is said that two persons are employed watch and take the names of all such who are in the habit of doing so.

Any one who has been inside of the Custom House, or passed within its precincts, since the election of President Polk, cannot fail to have noticed tion of President Polk, cannot fail to have noticed the hordes of office hunting Goths and Vandals who daily, hourly and eternally haunt those devoted grounds. The three great Restaurateurs, McArdle's, Thompson's and Pine's, derive their support chiefly from this source; and the empty pockets of these hungry cormorants has given to the place the soubriquet of "Poverty Corner."

Iron gates, brazen doors and energetic keepers have, hitherto, been unable to restrain the mob from intruding at all hours upon the Collector and his subordinate officers, to their great annoyance and the serious detriment of public business. The nuisance is now to be removed.

LATER FROM LAGUAYRA.-By the arrival of the

barque Venezuela at Philadelphia advices have been received to the 18th of April.

-Dissolution of the Union-The Church brought to Judgment-Great Speeches of Anderson, Wendell Philips, Miss Elizabeth

Hitchcock, &c.
It is probably well known to most of our readers that this band of philosophic reformers are divided into numerous sects and parties. There is the new and the old organization; the former being the political Abolitionists who run the "Sage of Saginaw" as a candidate for the Presidency at the last election. The latter are composed of the ladies and gentlemen of all sexes and colors, who have calmly and deliberately agreed to swal-low Garrison, their immortal leader, whole.— These last embrace within their wide-extended arms he was elected." We only "ridicaled" the nomination of a respectable, but old, feeble hero, who did not live over a month after his inauguration, in stead of putting up such a healthy, able-bodied many as Henry Clay, or General Scott, who would have lived through the office-beggars' invasion, and kept Captain Tyler in his original and proper place. But we were the first to come out for General Harrison's election after his nomination—chalk out the plan of operations—and predict the actual result six months before it was decided. We confess that we have had the weakness to praise Clay—and Tyler—and Polk, and may do so again, if they do such acts as we admire. We are bound to no man or party, and whither we have success or not with Mr. Polk's "length of organ," we do not care an old, second-hand button, cut from the breeches, with the hole in it, which once belonged to Secretary Marcy, and by the influence of which, like another Mahomet's sacred standard, he was made Governor of the great State of New York, and all the salt springs thereunto belonging.

Mr. Phillips' Farewell Concert—The vocal entertainment given by this distinguished vocalist last evening at Niblo's, attracted quite a large audience, who manifested their great satisfaction with frequent and enthusiastic plaudits. The career of this truly great singer affords a striking illustration of the state of musical taste in the interior of the country and in the greatcities. He was decidedly successful, in all the smaller localities reaping both honor of charity, the Non-Resistants, Infidels, Socialists,

was once treason to speak lightly of laughed at; an instead of the old heathenish cremblery and Union," the cry now is "Libe at any rate, Union or not." What have we this Union and these Church organizations? We have civil and ecclesisatical polity, in the midst of which system of slavery has grown up from seven hund thousand to three millions. "I say that the elements of the control of the co

saughent at an instead of the old beathersh cryst of a livery one or "Libersh or who is "Libersh or an analyst of which the street of the stre

political power is increased by it. Yes, he must trample on every tie, arrogate to himself supreme authority, float in a sea of himma blood, and not think it enough to enslave human souls and break up all family ties, but he must need make this outcast class a stepping-stone. It he remembered with reverence, in comparison to that of those who indulge in these odious courses at this day. It had been reserved for professod Christians to reward heaven-daring crime with political power. She knew much had been said about the preamble of the Constitution being anti-slavery, but, she would ask, could a Union exist between freedom and slavery—righteousness and ugodliness? There could be no more than there was between thieves and robbers. There was no half-way boase in this matter, every man who is in the who is in favor of freedom, has in his mind. The county of the

Minerva Rooms.

Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.—Meeting for Discussion.—Furious Onslaught on the Church and Clergy. Interesting Developments.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment at 3 o'clock. A variety of uninteresting business was transacted, managers appointed for the ensuing year, when a discussion ensued upon a proposition to refer the executive committee's report without

reading to the business committee.

Miss Abby Kelly—I hope the report will be read, particularly that portion which speaks of our foreign relations. Our foreign relations are becoming more and more important. The power of steam has

and more important. The power of steam has closely allied the two countries; and how do we know but what England will shortly come here and do great and wonderful works? (Treason, treason, shouted a full-blooded native.) The friend did'ut understand me. The abolitionists, holding the balance of power will prevent treason.

A long discussion followed, the subject of which was whether slaveholders should be called by the hard names which have been applied to them by many abolitionists.

STEPIEN S. FOSTER, (the author of a book called "The Brotherhood of Theives.)—For my part I would apply the names of pirate, thief and robber to the slaveholder_because they describe his character truly. And I would apply them with equal force to the ministers and church—members of the land—for they countenance their crimes. Many an American learners of the land—for his contract of the land—for his contract of the land—for his countenance their crimes. Many an American learners of the land—for his contract of the land—for his countenance their crimes.

truly. And I would apply them with equal force to the ministers and church—members of the land—for they countenance their crimes. Many an American clergyman enters his pulpit with the price of his daughter in his pocket; the cost on his back bought with the price of his daughter's prostitution.

Mr. Farer, Clergyman.—I deny the statement—give us some proof.

Mr. Foster.—I state it as a fact, and I can prove it.

Mr. Foster.—I wil give a fact from the mouth of an American clergyman—and if your clergymen will lie, its you rown lookout. [Here Mr.F. read a long letter from clergyman at the South, stating that he knew many clergymen who had sold their own children.] It doesn't cost half as much to buy a licence to commit lust and prostitution now as it used to of the old Pope. I can, for \$400, buy the daughter of an American clergyman, and do with her as I please.

Mr. Foster.—At the South, it is a well-known fact, that many of the children of white men are sold as slaves, and I appeal to you if they are not quite as likely to be children of ministers as other men. I appeal to the reports of the Moral Reform Society, if ministers are not as liable to commit such crimes as other men. I abould be loth to trust a female friend of mine mith a minister, if he owned her as his property. [Here two colored ladies, both blushing deeply, left the hall, setting a most excellent example for their white sisters.] Mr. President, the American church and clergy will grant me a licence to go to the Capitol of this country, and buy and sell women and children, and have my choice out of all who pass through my hands.

Mr. Bardler, (a colored brother).—Would it not be better, Mr. Foster, to use language in better taste. [Mr. F. here took a glass of water, probably to wash out the taste.] Do you not think, sir, you season your beef steak a little too high? I know you will answer me in this way.

at the Zion Chapel. A meeting of the above denomiplace yesterday evening at the Zion Chapel, corner of Leonard and Church streets, which was jammed almost to suffocation, soupling the fact of the heat of the evening and the extraordinary

physiological phenomena of the peculiar odor given off by the cutis vera of the descendants of Ham. We invested a quarter in some strong scented assafæteda, and in full faith in the homopathic doctrine

assanceroa, and nutritions in the aboundance doctrone
of similis similibus cursuitur, we ventured down to the
precincts of Leonard street, and having entered the
Zion Church, that temple sanctified to the use of
those whose complexion rival the darkest ebony—
we quietly took our seat and prepared to take notes
of the sayings and doings of these vigilant characters, or modern "Wide-awake Club," who in this week
of anniversaries and festivals, are unwilling to lag behind in the good work, and thus celebrate their own anniversary. The church was crowded to its utmost espacity, by the belles and beaux of development of the
dark portion. The newest mens and in the gloomy corsteplayed on the company to the company the company
displayed on the company to the company to the company
displayed on the company to the company to the company
displayed to the company to the company to the company
displayed to service, amongst whom we
noticed Mr. Johnson, Charles B. Wray, and J. T. Jackson, Eaq. Mr. Johnson was voted to the chair, and Mr.
Wray was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was then opened with prayertby the RevMr. Forrest, after which the Secretary addressed the
assemblage on the subject of slavery, showing how
many slaves had ran away from different masters in the
South, and come to the committee in New York for protection, and mentioned the number is being 118. He
said they had assembled there to carry out the principles
of liberty, and he had no doubt but all those who wenthere present would join with them, if they were Chrtima, and give their voice there to the company
we had assembled there to carry out the principles
of liberty, and who had no doubt but all those who wenthere present would join with them, if they were Chrtima, and give their voice that the subject of slavery, showing how
many slaves had run a way from the chain of the year of the
subject of slavery of their Socioly
meetings, and that much yood had been done—there
was more still to be done, and he was sure the committee d

tible nose, and as he gradually subsided from the sanctuary, we were forcibly reminded of the oft repeated quotation,

"Sweets to the sweet."

In a few minutes Mr. Garnett proceeded in his usual strain, in some degree condemning the policy of Mr. Jackson; at all events until they had made a collection in the room, and said they wanted grease to oil their Anti-Slavery railroad cars here, the apostle looked towards the middle of the audience with a languishing eye and said, he saw there a broder—yes, a broder who would warm all your hearts to-night, and which will make you put your hands in your pockets and take therefrom the oil the Committee at present require, that is five dollar pieces with eagles on them, square and round dollars, and this is the grease we require. You know, my frents, I am a sort of a "Jack O Pinchback"—I knows everything and nothing, and care not for "aristocratic, democratic, mobocratic or any other cratic government."

Brother Douglass then addressed the meeting in a very cloquent speech, dwelling principally ou the slavery system, and stated that it must be torn up by its great root. After which a collection was made and the meeting separated without the slightest breach of the peace.

Twenty-Ninth Anniversary of the New York

This interesting occasion was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at the Tabernacle, where exercises appropriate to the occasion, were performed.

The inside of the Tabernacle presented a lively pleasing, and picturesque appearance. The ground floor was occupied by the children of the various Sabbath Schools, with their teachers, and at the back of the reading desk, and in front of the organ, were the children of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, who looked exceedingly neat and clean, and interesting. The little lads were all dressed in grey clothes, with white turned over shirt collars, tied with a plain black ribbon; and the little girls, in checked frocks, with white aprons, and neat gingham sun bonnets, upon their heads. Some of the little creatures appeared to be perfectly lost in awe, delight and wonderment, and will probably recollect the occasion until the day of their death. The whole appearance was gay and chearful in the extreme. Many banners, containing scriptural devices and insorticions, very neatly executed, which were placed in various parts of the room, added to the prettiness of the scene. The galleries were filled with spectators, mostly females, who appeared to participate in the delight of the juveniles, most of them being parents or relatives of the younger actors in the days performance. The exercises began with a hymn, commencing?

"Come, ye children, and adore him,
Lord of all, he reigns above,
Come and worship, now before him,
He hath called you by his love."

Which was sung by all the children, in very good tune and time and having a very election. pleasing, and picturesque appearance. The ground

Come and worship, now before him,
He hath called you by his love."

Which was sung by all the children, in very good tune
and time, and having a very pleasing effect, the shrillness of the children's voices! being tempered by the
deeper sounds of the organ. After the hymn, one of the
Reverend gentlemen present, made a prayer; after which,
another hymn, composed for the occasion, was sung.

The Rev. Mr. Assort then delivered a brief sort of
address suited to the capacity of his hearers and appropriate to the occasion, but such contained a little too
much can't to please the more sensible portion of the
audience.

A Rev. gentleman from New Jersey, then delivered
another address—a prayer was made—another hymn or
two were sung and grace pronounced. It had been proposed that a procession should be formed at 3 o'clock to
march down to the Battery, but from the length of time
occupied in the exorcises within doors, the outdoor display was not so great, as many of the children had got
jugged out and did not join in the procession. The little
ladis and lasses being all marshalled in order marched
down Broodway to the Battery, when they broke up in
classes.

Anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union. This Union held its twenty-ninth anniversary last

evening at the Tabernacle, and attracted a crowded audience. The exercises of the evening were opened audience. The exercises of the evening were opened by prayer and singing, followed by Mr. DowLing, who adimadverted severely on the course of the Romish Church in interdicting the reading of the Bible. He regretted he had had occasion to mourn over its banishment from our public schools, and he had felt much for the destitute condition of children in those echools, whose only opportunity probably, of acquiring scripture knowledge, had thus been taken from them. He related a most pithy anecdote touching the reading of the Bible through the medium of a Priest, as practiced by the Romish Church, He alluded, in terms of just horror, to the Infidel Convention at present going on in this city, and was assured that the Sabbath schools presented the surest safeguard against any of the rising generation being seduced into the adoption of its cold and cheerless doctrines. The ignorance of the contents of the Bible was the great cause of infidelity, and familiarity with its contents the surest barrier to it. He related too beautiful incidents of the power of the Bible to comfort persons while laboring under afflictions of any kind. He spoke at some length, and in most cloquent style, and concluded by offering a resolution, as follows, viz:

Resolved, That in view of the efforts now making by advocates of anti-Christian error, to impede the circulation of sacred Scriptures among the youth of our land, and of luftedity, to seduce them to its cheerless and destructive principles; we regard the Sabbath School institution, receiving not it does, the Bible as its text book and only ultimate rule of faith, as a safeguard evidently adapted to the exigencies of the present generation, to protect our sons and our daughters against the arriul seductions of the one, and the unbleshing blasphenay of the other.

Mr. Christan, of Ohio, seconded the motion in a most able speech, and after music from the choir, and further speaking from the Rev. Mr. Rean and Dr. Parker, the meeting was discussed. by prayer and singing, followed by Mr. Downing,

(c)- The Nashville papers announce the death of the Hoa. David W. Dickinson, a member of the last Con-gress from Tennessee. He died on the 27th ult at the resistence of Mr. Manoy, near Franklin, Tenn.